

CLASSIFIED

Ask for the "Want Ad" man.
Home phone 1151. Bell phone 2100.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Saloon, with seven rooms, house, good location. Home 1290 South Bend.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cafe in live growing town; factory center, with 3 railroads; good farming country; will pay \$100 to \$200 monthly. This will stand inspection. Address Box B. C. News-Times.

FOR SALE—10 b. p. gasoline engine, practically new. The Overland South Bend Co., 32 S. Michigan st.

FOR SALE—Two-inch mesh poultry wire, 10 per sq. ft.; all any length. Garden tools of all kinds. Sprinkling hose, 10 and 100 ft. Lawn mowers from \$2.49 up. Avery and Hall, 208 N. Main st.

"TRIATION"—Homesteaded Ellwood—\$1.50 per 100, Eckerly, 2115 Ellwood av. Both phones.

DOGS, BIRDS, POULTRY, ETC.

GET THE BEST PRICE ON POULTRY netting. M. E. Gilman, 422 S. Michigan st. Home 6045.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

1,000 TO \$2,000 TO LOAN ON Improved city real estate. Must be first class security. Whitcomb and Keller, Jefferson Bldg.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

\$1000 TO \$2000 TO LOAN ON Improved city real estate. Must be first class security. Whitcomb and Keller, Jefferson Bldg.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
Notice is hereby given that John W. Paxton, duly appointed Receiver for the State of Indiana, will on Wednesday, May 31, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the building formerly occupied by the State of Indiana, at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Lafayette street, in the City of South Bend, St. Joseph County, Indiana, sell at private sale for cash, and for not less than the appraised value thereof, the personal property which has come into the hands of said Receiver, consisting of: uncompleted toys, material for the making of toys, good working machinery, motor line shafting, belting, etc., and all other personal property of the said State of Indiana, as approved by the Judge of the St. Joseph Circuit Court.

JOHN W. PAXTON, Receiver.
25-26-27-28-29-30-31

EX PARTE IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF THE NATIONAL SUIT AND CLOAK CO.

State of Indiana, St. Joseph County, ss: In the St. Joseph Circuit Court, Cause No. 17079.

Notice is hereby given that the National Suit and Cloak Company has filed in the office of the clerk of said court its petition for the appointment of a receiver for said company, and that its corporate name be changed to "National Company."

Said petition will be presented and heard by said court on the 12th day of September, 1916, said day being the second day of the September term of said court held in the City of South Bend, said County and State.

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U. S. DEMANDS NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Note to Britain and France Says No More Interference Will be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The United States denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power, will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which was made public by the state department Friday night. The time in which the change must be effected is not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

Property Rights Violated.

"Onerous and vexatious" abuses which have been perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails are recited in the communication, and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded. Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for the losses which already have been sustained.

The communication, after acknowledging receipt of the allied note of April 2, transmitting the memorandum of Feb. 15, quotes from the memorandum and after brief comment, says:

"The governments of the United States, Great Britain and France appear to be in substantial agreement as to principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of differences.

Break Assurances.

"Though giving assurance that they consider 'genuine correspondence' to be 'inviolable' and that they will 'true to their engagements' refrain 'on the high seas' from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the allied governments have proceeded to deprive neutral governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea. They compel neutral ships without just cause to enter their own ports or they induce shipping lines, through some form of duress, to send their mail ships via British ports, thus acquiring by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction. Acting upon this enforced jurisdiction, the authorities remove all mail, genuine correspondence as well as post parcels, take them to London, where every piece, even though of neutral origin and destination, is opened and critically examined to determine the 'sincerity' of their character in accordance with the interpretation given that undefined phrase by the British and French censors. Finally, the expropriated remainder is forwarded, frequently after irreparable delay, to its destination. Ships are detained en route to or from the United States or to or from other neutral countries, and mails are held and delayed for several days and, in some cases, for weeks and even months, even though not routed to ports of north Europe via British ports. This has been the procedure which has been practiced since the announcement of Feb. 15, 1916. To some extent the same practice was followed before that date, calling forth the protest of this government on Jan. 4, 1916. But to that protest, the memorandum under acknowledgment makes no reference and is entirely unresponsive. The government of the United States must again insist with emphasis that the British and French governments do not obtain rights of jurisdiction over ships by forcing or inducing them to visit their ports for the purpose of seizing their mails or thereby obtain greater belligerent rights as to such ships than they could exercise on the high seas; for there is, in the opinion of the government of the United States, no legal distinction between the seizure of mails at sea, which is announced as abandoned, and their seizure from vessels voluntarily or involuntarily in port. The British and French practice amounts to an unwarranted limitation on the use by neutrals of the world's highway for the transmission of correspondence. The practice actually followed by allied powers must be said to justify the conclusion therefore that the announcement of Feb. 15 was merely notice that one illegal practice had been abandoned to make place for the development of another more onerous and vexatious in character.

Violates The Hague.

"The present practice is a violation not only of the spirit of the announcement of Feb. 15, but of the rule of The Hague convention, upon which it is a supposedly based. Aside from this, it is violation of the prior practice of nations which Great Britain and her allies have in the past assisted to establish and maintain."

The note then says that during the civil war, the United States followed the practice of forwarding to destination unopened "public mails" of any friendly or neutral power duly certified as such.

The same rule was followed by France, it is stated, in the Franco-Prussian war, by the United States

18 Killed In Air Raid On Italian Coast

LONDON, May 27.—Eighteen persons were killed and a score of others injured in an air raid on Bari, on a Reuter dispatch from Rome Friday. The victims were largely women and children, the dispatch states.

Heavy fighting in the region of Verdun continues, with the Germans still the aggressors, but according to the latest French official communication no changes in positions have taken place.

Following up their capture of Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, the Germans have striven, but ineffectually, to drive out the French from the approaches to the fort, where they drew lines when forced to vacate the fort itself.

The attack was a stupor, but Paris reports that under the fire of the French infantry and rapid fire it was completely repulsed, the Germans suffering heavy casualties. This was the only infantry attack in all the Verdun region, says Paris, but the artillery of both sides has been extremely active on all sectors, and especially in the region of Avocourt and Hill 364.

In the Spanish-American war, by Great Britain in the South African war and by the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war. The note continues:

"And even in the present war, as the memorandum of Great Britain and France states, their enemy, Germany, has desisted from the practice of interfering with neutral mails, even on board belligerent steamers. It would seem, therefore, to be conclusively established that the interferences with mails of which this government justly complains are wrong in principle and in practice.

Important Papers Lost.

"The arbitrary methods employed by the British and French governments have resulted most disastrously to citizens of the United States. Important papers which can never be duplicated or can be duplicated only with great difficulty, have been lost. Delays in receiving such documents have caused great loss and inconvenience by preventing prompt delivery of goods. Business opportunities are lost by failure to transmit promptly bills, specifications and contracts. Checks, drafts, money orders, securities and similar property are lost or detained for weeks and months. Business correspondence relating to legitimate and bona fide trade between neutral countries, correspondence of a personal nature, and also certain official correspondence, such as money order lists and other matters forwarded by government departments are detained, lost, or possibly destroyed.

"Not only are American commercial interests injured, but rights of property are violated and the rules of international law and custom are palpably disregarded. I can only add that this continuing interference leads to such losses to American citizens and to a possible responsibility of the United States to repair them, that this government will be compelled in the near future to press claims for full reclamation upon the attention of his majesty's government and that of the French republic.

Wrong Must Stop.

"The government of the United States, in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in intercepting mails passing between the United States and other neutral countries and between the United States and the enemies of Great Britain have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods. To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law, by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity of which the violator would be the sole judge. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents or the exercise of those rights to be permitted to be determined by the government of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be as strictly observed.

The government of the United States, confident in the regard for international law and the rights of neutrals, which the British and French governments have so often proclaimed and the disregard of which they have urged so vigorously against their enemies in the present war, expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from or to the United States to cease and belligerent rights, as exercised to the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations. Only a radical change in the present British and French policy to restore to the United States its full rights as a neutral power will satisfy this government."

DRYS WIN IN GREENE CO.

Carry Wright Township by Vote of 525-101.

JASONVILLE, Ind., May 27.—Drys of Wright township in Greene county Friday were victorious in a local option election by a vote of 525 to 101. The township has been without saloons for the last two years, while the town of Jasonville, located in the same township, voted dry last autumn.

RAISE MILLION FOR WAR RELIEF

Rockefeller Foundation Appropriates Huge Sum for Poland and Others.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Rockefeller foundation announced late Friday that it had appropriated 1,000,000 for war relief work in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.

The sum appropriated is to be expended at the discretion of the executive committee whenever satisfactory arrangements for the importation of relief supplies can be effected. The appropriation was made in the hope that arrangements for its effective expenditure in the countries mentioned might soon be consummated, although assurances of the successful outcome of negotiations to this end have not yet been received.

It is understood that in addition to the foundation's appropriation, a large amount of money raised by Polish relief agencies will be applied.

HANGS SELF IN JAIL

International News Service.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 27.—Shortly after his arrest as a suspicious character Thursday night, M. T. Carpenter, 34 years old, tied a blanket around his neck and hanged himself from the bars of his cell window. He attempted to buy \$30,000 worth of land here Thursday. Three telegraph blanks with messages obliterated were found in his pockets. He had put in a long distance telephone call for Jennie Witherell, 510 E. Walnut st., Indianapolis. A letter from Miss Helen Jefferson, Minneapolis, was also found. Several letters addressed "your darling mother" and bearing the postmark of Indianapolis were found.

The St. Louis police say Carpenter has a police record there. He had been here five days. He owed bills all around town, had borrowed money and had attempted to cash bad checks.

South Bend Markets

POULTRY AND MEATS.

(Corrected Daily by Jimmie's Market, 123 W. Jefferson Bldg.)

POULTRY—Paying, 16c; selling, 25c. VEAL—Paying, 14c; selling, 15c. HOP—Paying, 12c; selling, 13c. BUTTER—Paying, 10c; selling, 11c. EGGS—Paying, 10c; selling, 11c. LARD—Paying, 10c; selling, 11c.

SEEDS.

(Corrected Daily by Warner Bros., Seed Store, 114 E. Wayne St.)

RED CLOVER—\$12.50 per bu. WHITE CLOVER—\$12.50 per bu. ALFALFA—\$12.50 per bu. SWEET CLOVER—\$12.50 per bu. COW PEAS—\$12.50 per bu. SOY BEANS—\$12.50 per bu. BLUE GRASS—\$12.50 per bu. FIELD PEAS—\$12.50 per bu. MILLET—\$12.50 per bu. VETCH—\$12.50 per bu.

TALLOW AND HIDES.